FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1834. [NO. 915.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Linseed Oil.

Just received from the Salem Factory,
20 BARRELS PAINT OIL, by the barrel or gallon. Also, a few dozen dressed DEER SKINS, for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1834. 14 3w.

Irish Potatoes.

200 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 8, 1834.

A Clerk Wanted.

A LIBERAL wages and a permanent situation will be given to a competent Clerk. Apply at this Office

Wanted,

FOUR or five first rate WORKMEN to the Boot and Shoe making Business, to whom liberal wages and steady employment will be given.
☞Constantly on hand, a good assortment of
Boots and Shoes.
BARNUM BEACH.
December 8, 1834. 14 3w.

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against trading for a note of hand given by Wm. Allen to Willard Maskham, Clock Pedlar, for $25, which said note was fraudulently obtained, having been taken up by said Maskham with the sum of $25 instead of $15, he knowing that the said Wm. Allen could not read writing.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
By his Son, JOHN ALLEN
December 5, 1834. 14 3wpd.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a Fresh and General supply of the following Articles, viz.

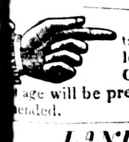
Shell Almonds,	Rose and Cologne Water,
Nuts,	Oil Lemon,
English Walnuts,	Oil Peppermint,
Berts,	Oil Cinnamon,
nuts,	Butter Crackers,
nch Raisins,	Jamison's Water do.
rrants,	Mustard and Salt Petre,
ck and Rose Candies,	Pepper and Alspice,
arhound & Ginger do,	Mace and Cloves,
non & Peppermint do	Cassia and Nutmegs,
ley, Sugar & Cinna-	Indigo and Alum,
mon do,	Race & Ground Ginger,
quorice Ball,	Scotch Barley,
gar Almonds,	Loaf Sugar & Tea, asst'd
ppermint Drops,	Coffee & Brown Sugar,
zenges,	Cheese,
rge and small Sugar	Hair Powders,
Plums,	Seidlitz & Soda Powders,
olored & white Scotch	Rose and Transparent
Caraway,	Soaps,
nnamon Comfits,	Common do.
rfect Love, Noyeau &	Superior Spanish Cigars,
Peppermint Cordials,	Lorillard Snuff,
deira & Port Wines,	Scotch do.
gniac Brandy and Ja-	Superior Maccoboy do.
maica Rum,	Glauber & Epsom Salts,
lland Gin,	Bateman's Drops,
ne Juice and Essence	Cream Tartar,
of Peppermint,	Camphor & British Oil.

A General Assortment of
TOYS.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by Wholesale or Retail will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the Articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb.; Retail 40 cents.
December 1st, 1834. 15tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, belonging to the late firm of SMITH, McDONALD & CO., hereby give notice to all those who are indebted to said firm to come forward by the 1st of January next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection. The decease of Mr. McDonald renders this course necessary.
DANIEL SMITH,
ARCH'D. JOHNSON,
Surviving Partners.
December 2, 1834. 13 4w.



THE Subscribers would take two apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Boys from the Country, between 12 and 15 years of age will be preferred, they being well recommended.
SMITH & JOHNSON.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known PLANTATION on which he resides, in Moore County, on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, containing 595 acres, of which there is a sufficiency cleared and well enclosed to work 8 or 10 hands. Part of the improvements consist of a GRIST MILL, two COTTON GINS and a SCREW all in good order. Young Negroes will be taken in part payment.
JOHN McLEOD.
November 29, 1834. 13-tf.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Green A. Fisher of Alabama,—near Cheraw, South Carolina, a negro woman by the name of MARY, about 22 years old, which said Fisher bought of Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville. It is probable she will try to pass for a free person, as she is a very bright mulatto. She was raised in Moore County, and is likely she will try to get back to Moore, to George Allston's, where her husband and children are. The above reward will be given for her delivery in Fayetteville, or any Jail so the Subscriber will get her.
NEILL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25. 12-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, North Carolina
October 23, 1834. 8tf.

STRAYED.

A SORRELL MARE, 7 or 8 years old, rather lean in flesh, no particular mark about her remembered, had when left the stable a very large sore on her neck or upper part of the shoulder. It is likely she may make her way to Guilford County. A liberal reward will be given and expenses paid, if found and delivered to me.
C. P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Nov. 10. 10-tf.

The Subscriber offers for Sale
300 BARRELS THOMASTOWN LIME,
10 do. Calcined Plaster Paris, ready for use.
He will keep a constant supply of the above articles on hand for sale low *for cash only.*
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Nov. 3, 1834. 9 7w.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.
THOS. H. MASSEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

Cheese.

25 casks CHEESE,
50 boxes do,
Just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at December Term of the County Court of Cumberland, obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Josiah Evans, Jr. deceased, will expose to public sale, on a credit of six months, on Tuesday the 23d of December, all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle and Hogs,

One Mule Colt, about fifteen months old, All the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Potatoes, and Farming Utensils.
Also, all the NEGROES will be hired for the term of one year, consisting of two Men, a Woman and Children. JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
December 1, 1834.

Further Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber; and those having claims against it are requested to present them for liquidation, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JONATHAN EVANS. Jr.
December 1st, 1834. 13 3w.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, a variety of New **BOOKS**; among them are popular NOVELS, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, &c. E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.
Rebecca Ann Smith vs. Richard Smith. } Petition for Divorce.
ON motion, ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte
A true copy from the Minutes.
12- ABSALOM POWELL, C. S. C.

NEW AND LARGE SUPPLY OF
BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber, during his late visit to the Northern cities, purchased a very large supply of

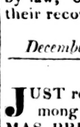
BOOKS,

In the various departments of Literature, which he has just received, and is now opening. They make his assortment more general and extensive, than any ever before seen in this place. He thinks it unnecessary to enumerate, but will only invite his friends and the public of this town and the surrounding country, to call and examine.
In addition to the stock of Books, he has a beautiful assortment of Fine Pen and Pocket KNIVES, a large stock of Cap and Letter PAPERS, New Piano and Flute MUSIC, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
October 13, 1834.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.
MICHAEL McGARY.
October 14, 1834. 6tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

MOLASSES, SALT, &c.

Just receiving by Steamer Henrietta.
30 Hhds. MOLASSES, (a superior article,)
50 sacks Blown Salt,
30 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 24.

Silks, Cassimeres, &c.

JUST received by the latest arrivals, a fresh supply of
Blue, grey, drab & Lavender colored Cassimeres,
Do do do do Sattinetts,
Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rivas, do and black Gros de Naps,
India Satins and Italian Lustrings,
French Crapes and Black Sinchews,
Superior blue and black Silk Velvet Vesting,
Do black Satin and Silk do,
Fine and common Bombazines,
Superior Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Do Bombazine and Velvet Stocks,
Do black and scarlet Merino 3-4, 4-4, 5 4, 10-4 Scarfs, Shawls and Hd'kfs, price $2 to $20,
Real Shell Tuck and Side Combs, ass'td sizes,
150 Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, very low price,
Goat Hair Camlet. Band Boxes,
Best Italian sewing and patent Thread.

Also, on hand,

Gentlemen's drab and steel mixt Over Coats and Camlet Cloaks, of fashionable make and good quality,
Ladies' Merino do do.
E. B. DRAKE.
Market Square
Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN MUNN.
Hay Street.
Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf

NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,
erson street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,
Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6-4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goat's Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina. BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c.

Together with a general assortment of
Hats and Caps,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of
Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.
November 17, 1834. 11*tf.*

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.
MICHAEL McGARY.
Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to issue a new Certificate for Eight Shares of the old Capital Stock of the said Bank, the original Certificate, standing in the name of Walter Leak, Sen., having been lost or destroyed.
WALTER LEAK, Sen.
Richmond County, N. C. Oct. 31, 1834.—9-3m.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 28, 1834. 8tf.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE

Establishment,
Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING
200 PACKAGES,
WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware & Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Findings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE,
5 do Lisbon do,
10 barrels prime New York PORK,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
November 11, 1834. 10-tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.
November 1, 1834. 9tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale atthe Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

From the Wilmington Press.
TOWN MEETING.

At a general Meeting of the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, held in the Town Hall on the 3rd inst. in pursuance of public notice, GABRIEL HOLMES was called to the Chair, and WM. B. MEARES appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being made known by the Chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the completion of the works for the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, (now in a state of forwardness, under the Government of the U. States) is of the greatest importance to that portion of North Carolina, trading to the Cape Fear, and whereas it has been suggested, that reports are circulated, calculated to make unfavorable impressions as to the progress of the work, and the results contemplated from its completion.

Therefore Itesolved, That this meeting have full confidence in the Report made, some years since, by Major Bache, regarding the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear River; and they believe the completion of this plan of operations will insure the results expected from it.

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the reports above alluded to, are unfounded in fact, inasmuch as the depth of water on the Shoals of the River, has been increased more than Three Feet since the commencement of the work.

Resolved further, As the opinion of this meeting, that said works ought to be prosecuted by the Government of the United States until said plan is completed; and to stop their further prosecution, would be an abandonment of the best interests of a large portion of North Carolina.

Resolved, That our Representative in Congress be requested to urge the prosecution of said works to their full completion.

Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions, together with copies of the Certificates of Peter Daniels, Henry Ruark, and others, submitted to this meeting, be forwarded to the Governor of this State, to the Senators of North Carolina, and the Representatives of this District in Congress,—and to Gen. Gratiot—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Peter Daniels, Henry Ruark, and the others whose Signatures are annexed to the certificates submitted to this meeting, being Pilots, and others well acquainted with the Cape Fear River, are entitled to full credit.

Resolved, That the Editor of the People's Press be furnished with a copy of these proceedings for publication, and that Editors of other journals, within this State, be requested to publish the same.

The following certificates were submitted to the meeting.

Smithville, N. C., 28th November, 1834.

We, the undersigned, Pilots on the Cape Fear River, hereby certify that the brig Telegraph was towed over the Wreck, Middle, and Bulk Head Shoals, by the Steam Boat Clarendon, on the 24th instant; and that she (the brig) drew 12 feet 4 inches. There were 13 feet of water on the Wreck Shoal (which we consider to be the worst in the River) when the brig went over, notwithstanding the winds had been from the West and Northwest, for two or three days previous, which winds usually reduce the tide about one foot.

PETER DANIELS,
HENRY RUARK,
HANSON RUARK.

We are knowing to the above facts, having accompanied the above named brig over the Wreck, Middle, and Bulk Head Shoals, on the day above mentioned.

JOHN A. WADE, *Com. S. B. Clarendon,*
DAVID BLANCHARD, *C. b. Telegraph.*

We, the undersigned, Pilots on the Cape Fear River, have no hesitation in declaring it as our opinion, that 12 feet can be carried over the Bulk Head, Middle, and Wreck Shoals, at high water, on ordinary, or common tides.

John Price, Elijah Todd, Hanson Ruark, Simon Grissom, Wm. Grissom, Peter Daniels, Henry Ruark, Lewis Craig, James Burriss, Jessee Craig.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We perceive that the Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress his report, which we presume, will be a faithful echo of the denunciation of his superior against the Bank. The institution will probably answer in due season, if, indeed, such vituperation be deemed worthy of reply. Meanwhile, as the subject of the French bill has been much labored, we publish the letter of the President of the Bank, giving the final views of the Bank in that matter. It is impossible, we think, not to be struck by the calm and dignified firmness of the Board, contrasted with the coarse and boisterous declamation of the Kitchen Cabinet; and this difference not merely in the cause but in the manner of sustaining it—this appeal to the laws instead of the mobs—must enlist on the side of the Institution all sober-minded citizens.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nov. 28th, 1834.

SIR—Your favor of the 13th of July last reached the Bank during my absence, and finding on my return that my letters addressed to you at Washington had been published in the newspapers of Nashville, it seemed useless to prolong a discussion which could only inflame the passions of the country in the midst of its elections. I have therefore forborne to answer your letter until the time had passed for the repetition of a similar appeal from the laws.

The whole case appears to be exceedingly simple. There is a difference of opinion between the Treasury and the Bank about the damages on a bill of exchange. This is a matter of account which depends on the existing laws, and the Acts of Congress provide specifically before what tribunal, and in what manner, the question must be tried. Thus by the Act of the 3d of March, 1797, it is provided, that if any person, accountable for public money, fails to pay it, "it shall be the duty of the Comptroller and he is hereby required to institute suit for the recovery of the same," and in such a suit "no claim for a credit shall be admitted upon trial, but such as shall appear to have been presented to the Accounting Officers of the Treasury for their examination, and by them disallowed in whole or in part." The Bank has accordingly presented its account for damages, which has been disallowed. It has then retained a sufficient amount of public money for the purpose, and invited a suit by the Treasury so as to bring the subject before the Court. It did this and so stated it "as the best if not the only mode" of settling the question. But as the money itself was an object of indifference to the Bank, which sought only to vindicate its own right, and the retaining it was a mere form, to comply with the Act of Congress, the Bank at the same time requested from the Secretary to know, whether there was "any other mode of submitting the right of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals more acceptable" to him—and would instantly have released the money on any arrangement with the Treasury to bring the case before the courts.

There is a still more summary process of obtaining a decision. By the act of Congress, of May 15th, 1820, if the public money be withheld, the first Comptroller of the Treasury can issue a warrant of distress against the party in default, who may then appeal to the Courts of the U. S.

Either of these courses is open to the Executive. If it choose neither, the Bank, having done its duty, is content. Before the proper tribunal, the Bank will always be ready to prove,

1. That the bill of exchange on the French Government was drawn without the slightest authority whatever from that Government to draw it.

2. That the Bank proposed to the Treasury to collect the money as its agent—and not to pay it until it was received from France, thus avoiding the very embarrassment which has occurred; but this the Treasury declined, and requested the immediate payment by the Bank as a purchaser.

3. That of the money so paid by the Bank, the whole was immediately appropriated by the treasury, and a part used in the current expenses of the Government.

4. That when the Bill was protested in Paris, as was inevitable, and the money paid by the agents of the Bank, to save the credit of the treasury, the claim of damages by the Bank was an indispensible act of duty, as that alone would enable the treasury to claim damages from the French Government, which, if the Treasury had any right to draw at all, was as much due as the principal.

5. That the universal and inflexible rule of the treasury is to make every one pay damages; and as it has required of the Stockholders of the Bank to pay damages, when their bills sold to the treasury have been protested, so should it now pay damages to those Stockholders, when they in turn have bought a bill from the treasury which becomes protested.

All this will be made manifest whenever the Treasury resorts to the proper tribunal. Until then, it seems unjust to prejudge the question, and quite fruitless to discuss it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) N. BIDDLE, President.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Unprecedented Passage.—Captain Pennoyer of the steam packet William Gibbons, arrived at New York from Charleston, has informed the Mercantile Advertiser that he left Charleston wharf on Saturday evening last, 29th November, at 12 minutes after 4 o'clock, and arrived at the point of Sandy Hook, at 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, December 2d, being 12 minutes less than 66 hours. He was 69 hours from dock to dock, it taking him three hours, in consequence of the very thick fog, to reach the city from Sandy Hook. His passengers dined but twice on the passage, having been landed here before the dinner hour, on the 3d day from Charleston.

The election in Vermont for Representatives to Congress has resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, who are all opposed to the Administration: Hiland Hall, Wm. Slade, Horace Everett, Heman Allen and Henry F. Janes.

From the New York American.

DEFENCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM THE ASPERSIONS OF MR. JEFFERSON: by JO. SEAWELL JONES, *of Shocco, N. C.*, 1 vol. *Boston*, CHAS. BOWEN; *Raleigh, N. C.*, TURNER & HUGHES; for sale in *New York* by D. APPLETON & CO.—Though unfortunate for the fame of Mr. Jefferson, it is fortunate for the cause of Truth, that the papers of that "Patriarch of the Democracy"—as he is sometimes styled—fell into the hands of a descendant who felt himself bound or impelled to publish them *in extenso*, without culling and without any attempt to reconcile, what indeed is utterly irreconcileable, their discrepancies and contradictions.

The signal vindication by Major H. *Lee*, of his father's name from the "aspersions" of Mr. Jefferson, and his successful carrying of the war into the enemy's country, was the first in the series of marking publications called forth by the four volumes of the writings of Thomas Jefferson—others followed; and we have now before us another able refutation of one of Mr. J.'s sweeping denunciations of rival contemporary politicians.

In the year 1819, John Adams enclosed to Mr. Jefferson an extract from a Salem paper, purporting to give, as then recently discovered in N. Carolina, the copy of a "Declaration of Independence" adopted by Mecklenburg county, in that State, on the 20th May, 1775—more than a year before that adopted by Congress—and called his attention to it as a most able paper, expressing his surprise and regret, at the same time, that it had not been known to him before.

In reply, Mr. Jefferson treats this paper, which Mr. Adams evidently deemed genuine, as "spurious"—assimilates it to some absurd quiz about "a volcano" said to have broken out in North Carolina; and moreover, speaks disparagingly of Mr. *Hooper*, and other Delegates from North Carolina, in the Continental Congress, whose exertions are commended in the said Declaration. Upon this hint speaks Mr. Jones—a worthy son of so honest and patriotic a State as North Carolina—and we may say with entire truth that he does most successfully illustrate the unquestionable claims of his native State, of many of its individual sons, and of Mr. Hooper in particular—to the gratitude and admiration of the Union for their untiring services at every period of the Revolutionary war, to the common cause.

As to the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration, it is put beyond all doubt, by the evidence adduced. We have not room for even a summary of this evidence; and must, therefore, content ourselves with repeating that it seems to us *conclusive*, and with referring those who desire to see for themselves, as indeed we would all who interest themselves in authentic American History, to the volume of Mr. Jones.

One single link in the chain of proof we will give—and then publish the declaration itself.—Gov. Martin, when flying from N. Carolina, and while on board ship in Cape Fear river, issued on 8th August, 1775, a royal proclamation denouncing the revolutionary proceedings in North Carolina, from which the following is an extract.

"And whereas I have also seen a most infamous publication in the Cape Fear *Mercury*, importing to be resolves of a set of people styling themselves a Committee for the County of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rule and regulation repugnant to the laws, and subversive of His Majesty's Government."

This distinct reference should of itself be deemed decisive—but there are many other proofs of the authenticity of the following—

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—(20th of May, 1775.)—"That whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form, or manner, countenances the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and unalienable rights of man.

"That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands, which have connected us with the Mother Country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

"That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people;—are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power, other than that of our God, and the general government of the Congress;—to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual co-operation, *our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.*

"That as we acknowledge the existence and control of no law nor legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each, and every of our former laws; wherein, nevertheless, the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

"That it is further decreed, that all, each, and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz. a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a Committee-man, to issue process, hear, and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws; and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said county, and use every exertion to spread the love of country, until a spirit and fire of freedom throughout America be established, more general and organized government be established in this province.

"ABRAHAM ALEXANDER, *Chairman,*
"JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

"Ephraim Brevard	Wm. Querry
Hezekiah J. Balch	Hezekiah Alexander
John Phifer	Adam Alexander
James Harris	Charles Alexander
William Kennon	Zaccheus Wilson, sen.
John Ford	Waightstill Avery
Richard Barry	

Henry Downe	Benjamin Patton
Ezra Alexander	Matthew McClure
Neil Morrison	Robert Irwin
John Flenniken	David Reese
John Davidson	Richard Harris, sen.

Thomas Polk."

No one can read this declaration without admiration for the boldness, which at that early period—when even the most zealous opponents of British oppresssion, looked only to measures that might induce England to do justice to her colonies, and dreamed not of absolute Independence—prompted these resolute North Carolinians, to throw away the scabbard, and go at once for National Independence.

Neither can any one read it, with a recollection of the language of that Declaration which more than a year afterwards was penned by Mr. Jefferson—without a strong conviction that he had seen this document, that it had furnished him with some of the strongest ideas, and happiest expressions of his draft—and that it was, therefore, a calculation of selfish policy, and in order to conceal unacknowledged obligations that in his letter to Mr. Adams, he treated the whole thing as a quiz.

The reason why this Mecklenburg Declaration does not appear among the archives of Congress, is thus simply explained in a MS. Journal of the Rev. Henry Hunter—who, at the period in question, was, as he records himself, twenty years old—and a spectator of the proceedings, on the day the Mecklenburg Declaration was adopted.

"A copy," says Mr H's Journal, "of these transactions was drawn off and given in charge to Capt. Jack, then of Charlotte, that he should present them to Congress, then in session, in Philadelphia. * * * * * * On the return of Capt. Jack, he reported that Congress *individually, manifested their entire approbation of the conduct of the Mecklenburg Citizens, but deemed it premature to lay them officially before the House.*"

We must here close our notice of this book, which, though certainly inartificial in its arrangements and topics, in which respects it might be improved, is very interesting to all who desire to see the truth told in American history.

Not to lag behind the spirit of the age, *Major Jack Downing* has employed his Cousin, *Sargent Joel*, to go on to Washington, and sojourn there this Winter, for purposes which are set forth in the following extract of a letter addressed by the Major to his Cousin:

"You know I've got to be the editor of a newspaper since I begun to print my Downing Gazette down here to Portland. Well, its got to be the fashion late years for editors of newspapers to have correspondents at Washington while Congress is there, to write all about how matters and things go on there, and send heme the letters to be put into their papers. Now I spose I must have a correspondent there this Winter as well as other folks, and to come right down to the point at once, I want to know if you'll go. I know you haint been used to writing a great deal, but what you do write you put right down without any palaverin, as plain as the nose on a man's face, and I think you'd be jest the sort for a Washington correspondent to my paper. You know I never writ any thing hardly till I come down here to Portland, and the very first letter I writ, folks said was a capital good one. Now why shouldn't you write as well as I did, for when we went to school together you know we always kept shoulder to shoulder in reading and spellin and cypherin. Now dont make any excuses about it, but write to me by the next mail, [get Uncle Joshua to frank the letter,] and say to me that you'll go, and how much you'll ask a month, or how much a week, or how much for each letter."

From the Downing Gazette of Nov. 29, which has just come to hand, we learn that Sergeant Joel is on his way to Washington, as will appear by the following letter:

BOSTON, (in the Bay State,) }
NOVEMBER 25, 1834. }

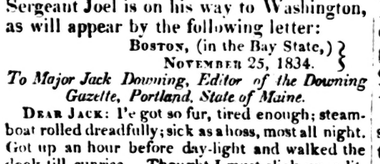
To Major Jack Downing, Editor of the Downing Gazette, Portland, State of Maine.

DEAR JACK: I've got so fur, tired enough; steamboat rolled dreadfully; sick as a hoss, most all night. Got up an hour before day-light and walked the deck till sunrise. Thought I must slick up a little before I went on shore at the great fine city of Boston. Went to get some things out of my trunk, and found I had left my new under-jacket to home; never felt so much struck up in my life; I should rather a gin the best sheep I'm the owner of, for the under jacket I've got on is a little too shabby for a correspondent of the Dowing Gazette. I want you to write a letter up to mother and tell her to pack it up and send it on to Washington by the next mail as fast as she can, and get uncle Joshua to frank it, so I shant have to pay any postage on it. When I got ashore I inquired for Mr Sheppard's temperance tavern that you told me about, and found it up in a little narrow street, called Broomfield street. I like Mr. Sheppard's tavern very well. He's a great stout, fat, good-natured man, and as perlite as you please. Every thing goes on here smooth and quiet as clock-work. I haint seen no rum-drinking since I've been here, but more good victuals than you could shake a stick at.

I shall start from here to morrow morning, and jog along towards Washington as fast as I can go, for I want to be on the ground before the first gun is fired.

So I remain your loving cousin,
SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

☞The Downing Gazette is published weekly, at Portland, Maine. at $1 a year.



COACH MAKING.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

BEG leave to offer their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also to inform them, that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as Cheap Family CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, CARRY-ALLS, Light WAGONS on Chains. Also, Stick GIGS and SULKIES, all of which they will sell lower than they have ever offered them before, and warrant them to be of good workmanship and materials All work done by them, warranted as usual, for 12 months.

REPAIRING,

Of every description, neatly executed at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

December 15, 1834. 15-6w.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 4.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance, made a detailed Report on the State of the Public Treasury, which was read and transmitted to the other House. Mr. W. also presented a communication from Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq. declining a re-election as Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Militia Laws, so as to abolish the present Company Muster system; and in lieu thereof, to make it the duty of Commanding Officers of Regiments, to review each Company within his command twice a year, and at no other times but in the months of April, May, September and October, and for two successive days at each review; and to allow him a reasonable compensation therefor, which shall include the pay of Musicians, where there are none belonging to the Company, to be paid out of the funds received; also to exempt Commandants of Regiments from drilling Officers preparatory to a General Review, and make it the duty of the General to perform that service in person; and also to make it the duty of Sheriffs to collect Militia fines.

Friday, Dec. 6.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, of Martin, the same Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Militia Laws, as to compel Captains to muster their Companies at least four times in each year.

The resignation of James Harper, Col. Commandant, and of Joseph D. Ward, Major of Cavalry, were read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Laws against Gaming, so as to increase the penalties for a violation thereof, by itinerant or professed gamblers, commonly called *blacklegs*, and those who afford them facilities in exhibiting their tables of hazard or other instruments of gaming; and also against keepers of Houses of Entertainment, and others who exhibit gaming tables or engage in gaming themselves, in their own houses; and that said Committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting unusual and barbarous sports, which have a tendency to corrupt the public mind.

Saturday, December 6.

Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, presented the following Resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That this Legislature adjourn on Saturday, the 20th instant, *sine die*, and that the clerks make up the estimates.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Wilson, a bill rewarding persons for taking up runaway slaves, the property of citizens of this State, beyond the boundaries of this State.

Monday, December 8.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the petition of Isabella A. Potter, of Granville county, praying to be divorced from her husband Robert Potter; which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. M'Queen, the committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by legislative enactments for the enlargement of the Literary Fund, and to examine the different sources of the public revenue for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there be any of its branches which can be safely diverted from the object to which they are applied at present, and added to the Literary Fund. Also, of providing by law for the attainment of such information as will enlighten the Legislature in regard to the present facilities of instruction possessed by the people of North Carolina.

Mr. Little presented a bill to repeal the several processioning laws now in force in this State; which was read the first time and passed.

The bill prohibiting Lotteries passed its second and third readings by a vote of 51 to 2, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, December 9.

Mr. Moye, of Pitt, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a petition on the subject, reported a bill to divorce Isabella A. Potter from her husband, Robert Potter; which was read the first, second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to make such examination into the condition of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, as is required by the act of its incorporation; which was read and laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, December 4.

Mr. Craige, on behalf of the Select Committee raised on that subject, reported a bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of North Carolina. Read, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

A communication was received from Governor Swain, covering a Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Public Statute Laws of this State.—The communications were ordered to be printed, and to be referred to a select joint Committee.

The House proceeded to the order of the day and took up for consideration the Political Resolutions introduced some days ago by Mr Potts. Mr. Barringer moved that they be laid upon the table. This motion was advocated by the mover and Messrs. Craige, Manly and Clarke, and opposed by Messrs Haywood, Bragg and Potts. The *Ayes* and *Noes* were demanded, and stood for the motion 59—against it 70. Mr. Potts then took the floor in support of the Resolutions, in a Speech of considerable length. He was followed by Mr. Craige, in reply, who gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was refused, but, after several times taking the *ayes* and *Noes*, was finally agreed to.

Friday, December 5.

Benjamin Fitzrandolph, the member elect from Bladen county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Amos Richardson, appeared and took his seat.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Lilly, for the better government of the town of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county. By Mr. Seawell, to incorporate the Fayetteville Mechanic's Benevolent Society. Read the first time.

Mr. Daniel submitted a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into expediency of so amending the law, as to authorize Petitions for divorce to be filed in the Courts of Equity, and of giving to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts the power to issue writs of sequestration upon such petitions, and such other process as the rules of law may warrant in Equity proceedings, and the facts may render necessary.

Mr Outlaw, from the Commttee of Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred certain papers relating to the ineligibility of Robert Potter, made a report thereon, affirming the right of the sitting member to his seat. The Report was concurred in.

The resignation of James H. Hooper, as Col. Commandant of the 33d Regiment of Militia, was presented and accepted.

The House again proceeded to the consideration of the political Resolutions submitted by Mr. Potts. Mr. Craige concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Fleming, who, though avowing himself a Jackson man, opposed the passage of the Resolutions. He was succeeded by Mr. Guinn in favor of their adoption; by Mr. Manly, in opposition to them, and by Mr. Potter, in favor. Mr. Craige now moved an adjournment, which was decided in the negative—75 to 52. Mr. Henderson then delivered his views in opposition to the Resolutions, and a motion for adjournment was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Saturday, December 6.

The engrossed bill authorizing the appointment of two Surveyors in the counties of Montgomery and Haywood was read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

A Communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, on the subject of the unsold, surveyed Lands acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians, in which Governor Swain recommends that said lands be sold during the next year. The Message was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

The House entered upon the order of the day, and again took up the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Potts. The debate was opened by Mr. Norcum, who opposed the passage of the Resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Harris, on the opposite side of the question. Mr. R. H Alexander replied, against the Resolutions, and was followed by Mr. Daniel, in support of them, who occupied the floor until the House adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 8

Mr. Dudley presented a memorial signed by J. Waddell, in relation to the treatment of himself and fellow passengers by the authorities of Nassau, on one of the British Islands.—Referred.

Mr. Dudley, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on Circus Companies.

The House again proceeded to the unfinished business of Saturday, being the Resolutions heretofore submitted by Mr. Potts. Mr McCleese moved that the Resolutions lie on the table, which was lost, 58 voting in the affirmative, and 71 in the negative. Mr Outlaw spoke against the Resolutions, and Mr. Jordan in favor of them. Mr. Barringer then took the floor and spoke until the House adjourned.

Tuesday, December 9.

Mr. Jordan presented the petition of Kedar Bryan, of Cumberland, praying to be restored to credit. Referred.

Mr. Potter submitted the following resolution:

Whereas the state of the currency is a subject of paramount importance, and demands the most anxious and attentive consideration of the Legislature: and whereas the enactment of laws, either by this Assembly or by Congress, vesting the control over the currency in private corporations, is altogether at variance with the Constitution, and destructive to the welfare and independence of the people: and whereas the old currency of North Carolina, consisting of forty shilling bills, resting on the faith of the State, was the soundest and best we have ever had; and the said currency having been suppressed by unwise and unconstitutional legislation, it is expedient that the same be revived. Therefore

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the several matters embraced in the foregoing preamble, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the mode and means by which subscriptions for stock have been paid for in the Bank created by the last session of the General Assembly, entitled an act to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina; that the committee report a plan for securing to the people of North Carolina the benefits of a sound and stable currency, and that, for the foregoing several purposes, the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The said resolution was rejected by a vote of 85 to 38.

The balance of the day was taken up in the discussion of Dr. Potts' Resolutions for instructing Senator Mangum; Messrs. Long and Graham having spoken against, and Mr. Haywood in favor of them. But before Mr. H. concluded his remarks, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday last, Gen. Sam'l F. Patterson, of Wilkes county, Principal Clerk of the Senate, was elected Public Treasurer of this State for the ensuing year—Mr. Mhoon having declined being a candidate for re-election. The state of the several ballotings was as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
Samuel F. Patterson	85	91	101
Wm. B. Lockhart	56	63	78
Samuel B. Spruill	46	38	withd'n.

Gen. Wm. J. Cowan, of Bladen county, was, on Wednesday last, unanimously elected Principal Clerk of the Senate, in place of Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, elected Treasurer. And on the same day,

Col. Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus county, was elected Clerk Assistant of the Senate, on the fifth balloting, in place of Gen. Cowan, elected Principal Clerk. State of the ballotings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Col. D. Coleman,	15	18	21	25	34
L. H. Marsteller,	21	23	28	28	27
James R. Dodge,	12	12	14	10	withdrawn.
Thomas G. Stone,	11	9	withdrawn.		

Inauguration of the Governor.—On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, both Houses of the Legislature having assembled in the Commons Hall, His Excellency David L. Swain appeared and took the requisite oaths of office, administered by Judge *Seawell*, on assuming his duties as Governor of the State for the ensuing year. His Excellency delivered a long address on the occasion, expressing his views at large in regard to national and State policy—going into statements, and drawing inferences therefrom, which, if we have rightly understood him, we believe in conflict with the known sentiments of the Democracy of N. Carolina, and at variance with the friendly attitude of the State towards the General Government. We shall however await the appearance of the address; and, if we have misconceived its bearing, shall be ready to do justice to His Excellency, or extend our notice more at large, as the matter may seem to demand.

N. C. Standard.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

It appears from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, that the receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, have been $16,324,717 94; and those of the 4th quarter are estimated at $4,300,000; which, with the balance on Jan'y 1st, 1834, make an aggregate of $32,327,623 15. The receipts up to Oct. 1st, embrace, for the Customs, $12,740,872 25; Lands $3,076,475 50; Dividends on Bank Stock, sales of Bank Stock, and incidental items $507,370 19.

The expenditures have been for the three first quarters,

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	3,475,527 08	
Military service, including fortifications, &c.	8,349,400 06	
Naval Service including &c.	2,913,183 12	
Duties refunded,	108,546 19	
Public Debt,	1,698,686 47	
		16,545,342 92
The expenditure for the fourth quarter, including $4,462,330 99, on account of the public debt, it is supposed, will be about		9,046,047 99
		25,591,390 91

Which will leave an estimated balance on the 1st January 1834, of $6,736,232 34. Of this amount, all except about half a million of dollars has already been appropriated, or is unavailable.

The Public Debt.—All the four and a half per cents, outstanding at the commencement of the present year, have been redeemed, except the sum of $443 25. Money, sufficient to meet the whole balance, was placed in the United States Bank and its branches, as Commissioners of Loans, in May last, and that portion not yet paid to the holders of the debt still remains in those depositories.

A part of the five per cent. stock created in March, 1821, amounting to $4,712,060 29, was all of the 123,000,000 of debt, existing in 1816, and of the subsequent additions to it, which was left to be redeemed. It did not become payable till the 1st of January, 1835; but as there was sufficient money in the Treasury for the purpose, and it having been considered beneficial to the public to save, as far as practicable, all the accruing interest, early in July last agents were employed by this Department, to purchase, at par, if possible, the whole of the remaining debt.

Between that time and the 30th ult. the Department had succeeded in redeeming about $491,958 35 of it, and additional purchases are constantly making. In October last, the undersigned gave notice that the whole of this debt unredeemed after the 1st of January next would cease to bear interest, and would be promptly paid after that date, on application to the Commissioners of Loans in the several States. Under authority from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, this Department has since placed and made arrangements to place, seasonably, in those offices, ample funds for the above purpose.

Thus, before the close of the year, the whole will either be paid, or money provided to pay it; and the United States will present that happy, and, probably, in modern times, unprecedented spectacle, of a people substantially free from the smallest portion of a public debt.

The Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1835, are as follows:

The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1835, are estimated at		$20,000,000 00
Viz. From Customs	16,000,000	
Public Lands	3,500,000	
Bank Dividends and Miscellaneous Receipts	500,000	
To which add the balance of available funds in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1835, estimated at		5,586,232 24
And they make together the sum of		$25,586,232 34
The necessary appropriations for the year 1835, including those under new and permanent acts, are estimated at		$17,183,541 52
Viz: on Civil foreign intercourse and miscellaneous items	$2,788,225 85	
Military service, &c. Pensions, and the appropriations, under the act of 7th June, 1832	9,672,654 50	
Naval service and gradual improvement	4,672,661 17	
Unclaimed interest on public debt	50,000 00	
To this add, as a contingent expenditure, about half of the amount of the average excess of appropriations beyond the estimates during the last three years		2,500,000 00
And they make the sum of		$19,683,541 52
Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, at the close of the year 1835, or on the 1st of January, 1836, estimated at		5,902,690 82

But should the whole amount of former appropriations, current and permanent, that will be outstanding on the 1st of January, 1835, and be needed to complete the services of former years, amounting, in all, as before shown, to the sum of $6,141,707 20, be actually called for during the year 1835, there would be an apparent deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1836. It usually happens, however, that of the new and old appropriations a sum of five or six millions remains uncalled for at the commencement of each year; and, hence, no real deficit is then anticipated, nor much, if any, excess, after defraying all the expenditures then chargeable to the Treasury.

The seizure of the Dividends by the Bank in payment for the damages on the French bill, is argued at some length by the Secretary. It is intimated that the Bank has set up a right to appropriate the dividends of 1835 to pay itself for damages sustained by the removal of the deposites, but the Secretary does not think it will be done.

"In substantial conformity to the proposition made last year, by this Department, it would now seem still more imperative on Congress to provide that the money, whether principal or interest, drawn from the Treasury and placed in the Bank and its Branches as Commissioners of Loans, and which shall not be called for, by the Public creditors, before the close of the ensuing year, should be repaid into the Treasury, and held, under notice to creditors, to receive it there; that thereafter the office of Commissioner of Loans be abolished, the duties of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the provisions, as to the fund itself, suspended, and such power devolved on this Department as may be necessary to a settlement of that part of the debt which may not then have been demanded, and as the Bank charter soon expires, to provide further, that the books and other papers connected with the public debt, should be returned and deposited here, to enable the Treasury to guard against mistakes and frauds. The whole amount, unclaimed in possession of the Bank, on account of the public debt, has been reduced to 282,333 dollars, and though about to be augmented, by the transfer of a sufficient sum to meet the whole residue of the outstanding debt, it will probably not remain much larger at the close of the ensuing year.

With a little legislation of this kind, every thing will be done by Congress which is deemed necessary to close up, it is hoped forever, all the once large public debt of these United States. By the payment of the whole of it, with punctuality and fidelity, it is gratifying to reflect, that our public credit as a nation has been raised to a high standing, and a large stock of confidence acquired from others, which, in such future exigencies, as are likely to happen, sooner or later, in all countries, will aid us to procure ample and seasonable loans, without ruinous discounts or delays.

In pursuing this honorable course, the Government of the Union has not only shown good faith abroad to its foreign friends and allies—those who lent assistance when most needed—but it has redeemed, whether at home or abroad, the entire debt of both the Revolution and the late war; paid the purchase money for Florida and Louisiana, and, with a most scrupulous sense of moral, as well as political, obligation, administered in various ways to the wants, and atoned for many of the losses, of those who perilled life and fortune in the struggle for Independence, in which our public debt had its sacred origin. It is an additional source of gratification, that this has been effected without imposing heavy burthens on the people, or leaving their Treasury empty, trade languishing, and industry paralyzed; but, on the contrary, with almost every great interest of society flourishing; with taxes reduced, a surplus of money on hand, valuable stocks and extensive lands still owned by the Government, and with such various other financial resources at command, as to give to our country, in this respect, a very enviable superiority.

When it is considered that this has been effected by a young and, at first not very numerous People, within about half a century, and who, during the same period, have provided such other and ample means to sustain their useful systems of Government, and to build up *great and prosperous communities*, we may well be proud of the illustration our country affords of the financial ability of free institutions, and of the high destinies in various respects, not appropriately noticeable on this occasion, but which may await our preservation of these institutions in their original vigor, purity, and republican simplicity."

The Secretary suggests that some arrangement be made by which the Deposite Banks may pay interest when the Deposites are large.

Upon the subject of the new coinage of gold, and the operation of the acts of the last session relating to it, and to the value and tender of foreign coins, this Department does not, until further experience is had, contemplate offering many recommendations for new legislation. A particular suggestion, deemed proper, is, that the one dollar gold coin, originally embraced in the late act, should be authorised.

The new coinage has as yet been confined, principally, to the half and quarter eagles, and has equalled, in all, about $3,114,090; or, in 4 months, more than 4 times the annual average coinage of gold for many years past.

The demand for other coins has also been promptly met throughout the year.

The strong disposition of the public to use the new coinage has been observed with pleasure, and the liberal aid of many of the deposite banks, in assisting to increase its circulation, has proved very useful, and deserves commendation.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

The following account of the circumstances which have led the French Nation to postpone the fulfilment of the provisions of the Treaty, is from the National Intelligencer.

It may not be known to all our readers, that the consideration, by which the French Chamber of Deputies were led to refuse to pass the bill to carry the Treaty into effect, was, that the French Minister who made the Treaty had been overreached, or rather outwitted, by our Government. It unfortunately happened that before the French King's Ministers had presented the Treaty to the Chambers, (which was done on the 6th of April, 1833,) the despatches of our Minister, Mr. Rives, giving an account of its negotiation, had been officially communicated to Congress, (on the 17th January, 1833,) and had of course been in possession of the French Deputies at least a month before the Treaty was laid before them. In the despatches of Mr. Rives were several things not calculated to propitiate the French Deputies in favor of this Treaty, suppposing them to have a right which they, in common with a large portion of our House of Representatives claim, to withhold appropriations for carrying into effect Treaties which they do not approve, though having passed through all the forms of ratification. Mr. Rives's despatches were not written, of course, to induce the French Chamber, but our own President and Senate, to give a favorable reception to the Treaty. His language was not so guarded, therefore, on the subject, as, under different circumstances, it would have been. He made *the most* of his Treaty. He wrote, for instance, in his letter to Mr. Secretary Van Buren, on the 14th of June, 1831, that Monseur Perrier, the President of the Council, had assured him that the amount of indemnity finally offered by the Council, "was, in the opinion of the most enlightened and influential men, members of both Chambers, *greatly too much;* that other leading members of the one Chamber or the other, whom he mentioned, had already expressed that opinion to him, and emphatically warned him of the serious difficulties to which the affair *would expose Ministers before the Chambers,*" &c. Having determined to accept the last offer of the French Minister, Mr. Rives gives, in the same despatch, his reason for it as follows: "In this state of things finding no where a more authoritative estimate of the just amount of the claims of our citizens than that contained in Mr. Gallatin's despatch of 14th January, 1822, to Mr. Adams, and in which he expresses the opinion that *all the claims of every description justly due, do not exceed five millions of dollars, two millions of which, he adds, 'there can be no expectation ever will be obtained,'* I thought no time ought to be lost in securing the benefit of the proposition now made by the French Government. I therefore prepared the project of a Convention, (of which a copy accompanies this despatch,) and the third of June, presented it to the ministers." Further, in regard to the claims of French citizens finally allowed in the treaty, to the amount of 1,500,000 francs, Mr. Rives writes in his despatch to Mr. Secretary Livingston of June 29th, 1831, "*To get rid* of this claim [the Beaumarchais claim] amounting, alone, to more than three and a half millions of francs, and of others (among which are *some of clear justice*) amounting to one million more, for a sum of one and a half million of francs, an arrangement *so obviously to the advantage of the U. States*, that I did not hesitate to adopt it." He was in the right not to hesitate, on this particular point, at least. We might go on and multiply extracts from Mr. Rives's despatches, of the same tenor. But we will add only two extracts from his letter to Mr. Livingston of July 8, 1831. Speaking of the amount which, by the Treaty, France has stipulated to pay, in full for all claims, he says: "The schedules, founded on statements of the claimants, which have from time to time been presented to Congress, carry the amount of the claims much higher, but, for obvious reasons, "*they are not to guide either in regard to the validity or amount of the claims.*" Again, in the same letter, respecting the advantages of the Treaty, he describes it as "an arrangement which, amid the many difficulties, has secured the claims of our citizens, *(prosecuted in vain for the last 20 years, and a large portion not the whole, of which has been considered as* DESPERATE,) a sum sufficient, in all probability, to pay *every cent justly due*, nearly *treble* the amount *pronounced due* by the Commission charged with the examination here, &c." It is in these despatches we find the key to the very strong opposition which the appropriation of money to carry the Treaty into execution has met with from the French Chambers. We have *boasted* too much of our diplomacy, in regard to the Treaty, when in fact we accepted an amount far less than was justly due our citizens—an amount, as the President says in his message before us, "which is *far short* of the amount of our just claims independently of the question of damages and interest for detention." It was magnified into undue importance, made the theme of eulogies upon the wisdom and spirit of our Administration, to the glory of the Chief, and to the credit of the negotiator. The President, himself, in laying the Treaty before Congress, could not refrain from giving utterance to his own impression of the exaggeration of the amount of our claims. For, in his Message to both Houses of Congress on their re-union in December, 1833, speaking of the terms of this Treaty, he says—"The offer of a gross sum, instead of the satisfaction of each individual claim, was accepted, because the only alternatives were a rigorous exaction of the whole amounts claimed to be due on each claim, which might in some instances, be *exaggerated by design*, in others *overrated through error*, and which therefore, it would have been both ungracious and unjust to have insisted on, or a settlement by a mixed commission, to which the French negotiators were very averse, which experience in other cases had shown to be dilatory, and often wholly inadequate to the end. A *comparatively small* sum stipulated on our part, to go to the extinction of all claims by French citizens on the Government," &c.

Can it be a matter of surprise to any reflecting man, that with these documents in their hands, the Representatives of the French People, when called upon to appropriate money to pay these five millions of dollars, for claims, a large portion of which our own Minister said had been considered desperate—claims which our own Chief Magistrate had informed Congress might, in some instances, be exaggerated by design, in others overrated through error—calculated to excite any wonder that, under such circumstances, the Deputies should, notwithstanding all their political affinities towards this country, have been staggered when the treaty was presented for their affirmation? It was met at the outset by formidable opposition. Count Jaubert said, the moment it was taken up, "I think that the public should know, and the United States not ignorant, that serious objections have arisen against the treaty in question, objections which render a minute examination necessary; for we are not disposed to vote away such an enormous sum as twenty-five millions without examining the treaty in all its bearings." In subsequent elaborate debate upon it in the Chamber, one member said, "It would be ridiculous and shameful to appear blind or *duped;* to acknowledge a debt to pay, as justly due, a debt so doubtful and contestible."

These scruples, it is clear, had suppose if not their origin, in the official publication in this country on the subject. Another member, after a very absurd speech, to be sure, and a ridiculous parade of pretended claims of French citizens upon the United States, roundly declared his belief, that "France not only stands acquitted toward the United States, but that, if there is a debt existing between the two countries, it will be found that France has a claim upon the Union." Another member, BOISSY D'ANGLAIS, begun his speech thus: An honorable general has told you, that it is to our honor to pay that which we owe. Yes, undoubtedly, gentlemen, States, as well as individuals, are bound to fulfil their engagements, under penalty of being disgraced if they do not. But, gentlemen, if you are not in debt, as I am persuaded you are not, do not allow yourselves *to be duped;* otherwise, in place of fulfilling the demands of honor, we shall become *the laughing stock of Europe.*" These observations, and indeed the whole speeches of these men, are founded on wholly erroneous views; they are views which derive but little countenance, our readers will perceive, from our own official

We have already expressed our opinion that France is in honor bound to execute the Treaty, and that her finally refusing to do so would be *justifiable* cause of war. But that would not make war either incumbent upon the United States, nor even expedient, if the interest of the United States otherwise forbade it. Our character, as a nation, no less than our commercial interest, and our moral relations, forbids it. The history we have briefly traced of this dispute about the Treaty shews that, however it may have erred, the French Government neither seeks nor desires any quarrel with us, and that its sentiments, so far as they have been expressed by the proper organ of communication with foreign powers, are any thing but unfriendly or unkind. Has *a case* then arisen to call for reprisals? Have we any thing but the apprehensions of the President, that France will not do us justice finally, to found such a measure as that upon. Is that argument sufficient, thinking reader? Surely not. But, if you will not trust to our reasoning, listen to the authority which the President, in his Message, has himself appealed to—the "international code," as he terms it. We quote from Vattel. "A Sovereign, who would not be considered as a disturber of the public repose, will not be induced abruptly to attack him who has not refused pacific measures, if he is not able to justify to the whole world that he has reason to consider these appearances of peace as an artifice tending to amuse and to surprise him. *To pretend to be authorized by his* MERE SUSPICIONS ALONE, *is to shake all the foundations of the safety of nations.*"

Or, as the Poet has it—

"To broach a war, and not to be assur'd
Of certain means to make a fair defence,
Howe'er the ground be just, may justly seem
A wilful madness"

We forbear to urge against a resort to hostile measures, in this case, any of the very obvious objections of expense, of taxes, and debt, of widespread devastation of commerce, &c. &c. which will readily occur to every mind. For these objections must not avail, at any time, against a *necessary* war. All that we maintain is, that war must be necessary to be expedient, and that peaceful remedies must be tried before that last of all tests, the trial by battle. To this effect we have quoted the highest authority on national law.

The Pirates.—The Boston Centinel contains the following remarks, in regard to the result of the late trial in that city:—

This whole transaction, from its inception to the final verdict of the Jury, has been one of the most extraordinary in the annals of crime. An American vessel is encountered by pirates, in the midst of the ocean, hundreds of miles from land, and for aught that the parties concerned knew to the contrary, as far from any other vessel. The American crew were driven below, beaten, menaced with instant death by fearful odds, armed at all points, against them, compelled to give up $20,000, and finally locked down below. A band of desperadoes ransack the vessel, seize upon the nautical instruments; wantonly cut the sails and rigging; break the binnacle; destroy the compass; collect the most combustible materials at hand, apply the torch; leave the vessel in this deplorable condition; repair to their own piratical vessel, taking the boat of the American vessel, which they did not want—scuttle it in sight of the captain, looking from his own cabin window, and then sailing away, with the manifest intention of burning the vessel and crew while locked down below! This is the plain statement of facts, as abundantly proved on the trial.

In this awful condition, Providence interposed for their protection! By mere chance, a small scuttle is left by the pirates unsecured! One of the men gets out and releases all his companions from the most horrible of all deaths—immediate conflagration on the lonely ocean, far from friends and home. Probably in less than five minutes more, the vessel would have been enveloped in flames! They came on deck and extinguished the spreading fire! Even at that tremendous crisis these abused men were afraid to show themselves on deck, lest the demoniac pirate should return and consummate their deed by murdering them all in cold blood! But their enemies, thinking the Mexican past redemption, had departed, probably in pursuit of another victim, then by chance in sight. They now attempt to repair their damages. But what a spectacle? Every thing in confusion—their rigging devastated and destroyed, and they in the midst of the ocean, without compass! Repairing the damages as well as they could, these worthy mem abandoned their intended voyage, and with empty purses and heavy hearts shaped their course towards Salem.

But we have neither time nor room to do justice to this subject. The Mexican reaches home, and the pirates bear off their plunder, relying for impunity on the probable destruction of their victim and all on board. Providence ordered otherwise. The tidings of the piracy was borne on the winds to the uttermost parts of the earth, and with a description of the piratical vessel. Months passed away, and the news reached Africa, and a British vessel cruizing on that distant coast. The Panda was there and immediately suspected. The result is known. She was captured by the British vessel, the captain, mate, and many of the crew taken prisoners, and after the lapse of nearly two years, they were brought to Salem, to be confronted by the very men whom they had robbed so long before, and considered dead and buried in the deep! What an astonishing train of events! The extravagant tales of fiction are realized! The offenders are brought to trial, and condemned to death, by the testimony of the very men whom they had robbed and consigned to death, and appeared in judgment against them, as it were in the minds of the prisoners, as if risen from the dead. Such scenes of guilt, are thus brought to light by the inscrutable operations of a good Providence.

Supreme Court.—On Saturday, a bill was introduced in the House of Commons, to reduce the salaries of the Judges of this Court. Its indefinite postponement was moved for on its first reading, but the motion was lost by *eight* votes. We trust that this is not a *premonitory* indication that the bill will pass.—*Raleigh Register.*

Peale's Museum.—A lady aged *one hundred and one years* yesterday dropped into Peale's Museum, having completed her shopping in Broadway, to pay a visit to Sergeant Wallace, aged 105 years, who is at the Museum, to receive the visits of the curious. We should have been much pleased to have witnessed the ceremonies of this interview; the reciprocal compliments and congratulations; the bows and curtsies of the old school. Several young fellows of ninety years old have left cards for the Sergeant.

N. Y. Ev. Star.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE "BETTER CURRENCY."

The President of the U. States, in his manifesto to his Cabinet, declared his determination to demolish the Bank, and, at the same time, to supply the place of its notes with "a better currency." His promised substitute is now rapidly making its appearance. We mean the checks of his military disbursing officers, to which we alluded on Monday. They are arriving in this city to the amount of thousands of dollars. One gentleman lately received between 80 and 90 of them, of all denominations, from *sixty-two and a half cents* upwards, amounting in the aggregate to 1200 dollars. He was engaged nearly three-fourths of an hour in adding the fractions together to ascertain the sum total, and a half hour more in signing his name, in order that they might be presented for payment. Another gentleman tells us that he has received 700 dollars of them. We ourselves have one, which was sent by an Indiana subscriber in payment for the Journal. It runs thus:

No. 75. TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 11th, 1834.
Cashier of the Bank of Louisville,
Pay six dollars thirty-seven cents to the order of
B. R. BROWNE. A. OGDEN,
B. Capt. Corps. Eng.

Look at that. It is a specimen of the stuff which the Administration is rendering the circulating medium of the West, in place of U. S. Bank notes. It is already passing from hand to hand among us as currency. Indiana is filled with it, and it is floating over the river and pervading Kentucky. Reader, cast back your eye and scan it over again. Scan it well. It is the "better currency"—the glorious currency, whose coming has been so often and so enthusiastically shadowed forth by the Jackson soothsayers. The sanction of authority is upon it. *Receivers of public moneys and collectors of the customs are commanded by the Administration to take it in payment of all debts due the government.* They are directed by an order from the Treasury Department to receive this, but to refuse, as we have before remarked, the Checks of the U. S. Bank. We defy any man to adduce even the shadow of a reason for so preposterous and outrageous a proceeding. The Secretary of the Treasury says, in his Circular, that the Collectors, Receivers, and other subordinate officers of his Department, must refuse the checks of the U. States Bank, because they are not authorised by law to take them. Well—are they authorised by law to take such checks as the above, signed "*A. Ogden, B. Capt. Corps Eng.?*"

A Testimony of Gratitude.—The following is an extract from the proceedings of the corporation of the city of New York:

Revolutionary Soldiers.—The Special Committee appointed for that purpose reported, that, by returns from the Department of State, there appeared to be 127 surviving Revolutionary soldiers in this city, but, on inquiry, the Committee find there are less than 100. The report concludes with resolutions recommending that $100 be presented, on the 1st day of January next, to every Revolutionary officer and soldier who shall prove himself entitled to draw a pension, provided the number do not exceed 100—that a special committee carry the resolutions into effect, and be authorized to draw the money from the Comptroller, and that $10,000 be appropriated for the purpose of meeting the payments. The Report was adopted 14 to 1—and Messrs. Tallmadge, Purdy, and Smith, appointed such Special Committee.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, December 3.

Late and Important from Europe.—The *Sheffield*, packet ship from Liverpool, brings us our London files of 9th November, inclusive, and from Liverpool of 10th November.

The French Cabinet is broken up, and the Spanish Cabinet too. We take for convenience, from the London Spectator of 8th November, a condensed summary of these occurrences:

"The French Cabinet was completely broken up on Tuesday evening, November 4th, by the simultaneous resignation of Theirs, Guizott, Humann, De Rigny, and Duchatel. These Ministers surprised the King by going to him in a body to resign, within a few hours after they had transacted business with him in the usual way, and without hinting at their intentions to retire, if indeed they had any and the resolution was not a very sudden one. The only Ministers who remained in office were Persul, who was not at home when his late colleagues called upon him on their way to the Tuileries, but who it was supposed would resign in the course of the following day; and that Jacob merely holds office as a matter of form, as one Minister is required to countersign the appointment of the new ones."

"The Spanish Ministry is nearly in the same state of disorganization as the French. Martinez de la Rosa, who is suffering from a severe pulmonary complaint, has tendered his resignation to the Queen Regent; and Toreno has been commissioned to form a new administration. There seems, however, to be no hurry in making the new arrangements; probably because Martinez de la Rosa has agreed to continue in his present post until they shall be completed.

Among the rumors in Paris consequent upon the breaking up of the ministry, was one that the Chambers would be convoked a month sooner than before proposed. If so, they are now in session.

Cotton it will be seen, has again risen 1-4d. per pound.

A late arrival from Havre left the question of the French Ministry still involved in doubt.

Cotton had risen, at Havre, in consequence of the credit attached to the reports of the shortness of crops in this country.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

A passenger who left Manchester on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 11th, informs us that the demand for Yarns on that day was very great, and every thing was sold. For cotton cloths the demand was hardly as good as it had been. The consumption of Cotton, he says, was full 16,000 bales per week. The sales at Liverpool on the 11th were 3,000 bales at full prices, and on the 12th the business opened with a good demand, which it was expected would lead to large sales during the day, especially as the accounts of the previous day from Manchester were so favorable. The cotton manufacturing interest throughout England is in a condition of unexampled prosperity.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1834.

The Legislature.—From the Raleigh papers we have the proceedings of the Legislature only up to Tuesday last. But from private sources we learn, that the question was taken, on Thursday last, on the resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, and that the first, affirming the right to instruct, was passed, 69 votes to 57; and the second, instructing Mr. M. to vote for expunging from the Journals of the Senate the resolution censuring the President, was passed, 70 votes to 51. Add the Speaker to the 57 Opposition votes, and it will be seen that there is a Jackson majority in the House of 12 votes. We shall see whether the Senate will make up the boasted Jackson majority of 32 in the Legislature. So far as we know, this is the only true test of the strength of parties which the session has afforded. It is evident, for reasons heretofore given, that the election of Senator was not such a test. We believe that the most sanguine Jackson men do not calculate on a majority of more than 5 in the Senate, (and we doubt whether it will be 2;) but admitting it to be 5, it shows a majority of 17 on joint ballot.—There were 9 absentees when the vote was taken in the Commons; but who they were, or what their politics, we know not.

In the Legislature of Virginia, the House of Delegates passed a resolution 62 to 57, fixing upon Friday the 13th inst. for electing a Senator for six years from the 4th of March, when Mr. Leigh's term of service will expire. The Senate, by a vote of 17 to 14, postponed the election to the 13th February next. In the Senate there is, as will be seen, a small majority of Jackson men, which is owing to the fact that only a few of the Senators were elected this year. There was an animated debate in the Legislature, on the question of going at once into the election. The Jackson party used all those arguments against it which would have been so applicable to the case of Mr. Brown in our Legislature. The "indecent haste" could not have been more apparent than in Brown's case. The Legislature is much more full than ours was. If it was wrong to throw out of their hands the reins which they held over their Senator, was it right in our Legislators to do so? If it would be electing Mr. Leigh for near *seven* years, was it not also electing Mr. Brown for that time? In fact, all the arguments so strenuously used by the Jackson men in the Virginia Legislature, do, as far as they go, condemn the Jackson men in our Legislature. But they do not go far enough. Our Legislature was forced into an election on the fourth day of the session, without an hour's notice to the opposite party; and the election of Brown was thus secured by a trick, a fraud, which the high minded majority in the Virginia Legislature would have scorned to employ.

Thomas Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who has held the office of Public Printer for 19 years, has been ousted by Mr. Shepherd, who was elected by a majority of 12 votes.

Mr. Calhoun has been re-elected, without opposition, Senator in Congress from South Carolina, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Dr. Linn, of Missouri, (Jackson) has also been re-elected without opposition.

The Hon. James Buchanan, has been elected to the Senate from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Wilkins, appointed Minister to Russia. He had twelve competitors, among whom Messrs. Elmaker, Lawrence, Sutherland and Clark were the most prominent. George Kremer was a candidate, and received 3 votes. Mr. Buchanan is a Jackson man.

Congress.—In the Senate, the Standing Committees have been appointed by ballot. The following are the most important:

Foreign Relations.—Mr. Clay, Chairman; Messrs. King, of Georgia, Mangum, Sprague, Tallmadge.
Committee on Finance.—Mr. Webster, Chairman; Messrs. Wright, Tyler, Mangum, Ewing.
Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Poindexter, (Chairman,) Moore, Prentiss, McKean and Clay.
Committee on the Judiciary.—Mr. Clayton, Chairman; Messrs. Preston, Bell, Smith, Leigh.
Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, (Chairman) Ewing, Robinson, Knight, Southard.

The various parts of the President's Message were referred to appropriate Committees.

Mr. CLAY gave notice that he would, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, and for other purposes.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Haws, to appoint a Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Academy at West Point. After considerable debate, it was adopted, and a committee of 24 members appointed.

The standing Committees of the House were announced by the Speaker, of which the following are the principal:

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Polk, Wikle, Cambreling, McKim, Binney, Loyall, McKinley, Hubbard, Corwin.
Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey of Ohio, Barbour, McIntire, Gholston, Forester, Stoddert, Banks, Fulton, Miner.
Commerce.—Messrs. Sutherland, Harper of New Hampshire, Pinckney, Heath, Pearce of R. I. Gillet, Phillips, Johnson of Lou. Morgan.
Public Lands.—Messrs. Clay, Boon, Slade, Ashley, Inge, Williams, Lincoln, Casey, Clayton.
Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Connor, Kavanagh, Thomas of Lou. Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Laporte, Hall of Maine, Schley.
Judiciary.—Messrs. Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas of Maryland, Hardin, Parks, Peirce of N. Hampshire, Robertson, Hamer.
Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams of Mass. Denny, Dickerson of N. J. Martindale, McComas, Osgood, Clowney, Cramer, Jackson of Conn.
Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Kentucky, Vance, Speight, Ward, Thompson, Coffee, Bunch, McKay, Anthony.
Naval Affairs.—Messrs. White of N. Y. Milligan, Watmough, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Smith, Wise.
Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Wayne, Everett of Mass. Hall of N. C. Coulter, Jarvis, Pierson, Patton, Letcher, Peyton.

The French Question.—A debate of much interest occurred in the House of Representatives on a proposition to refer to a Committee that part of the Message relating to France, with instructions to make a report *not* in accordance with the President's recommendation. Among the Speakers, Mr. Clayton of Georgia said,—

"It could not be disguised that the recommendation in the message amounted, practically, to nothing more or less than a declaration of WAR against France. That was the recommendation. And he trusted that gentlemen would not suffer themselves to be deceived into any other view of it. Let every gentleman ask himself whether, should that be done which the President advises, war must not be the natural and inevitable consequence. Mr. C. said he would here appeal to the candor of the House to say, whether they believed that resorting to a measure of this character would not immediately place the United States in hostile relations with one of the proudest, most high spirited, most warlike, and most wealthy, powerful, and formidable nations of the world? Let no gentleman deceive himself. The moment such a measure should be sanctioned by the legislative authority, all prospect of a friendly termination of our dispute with France was at an end.

"Mr. C. said he had no hesitation in declaring his belief that our claims on the French Government were perfectly fair and just: he believed that we had not asked a cent more than was justly due to us; that we ought to have the money; and that, should our demand be definitively refused, the *refusal* would present *just cause of war.* But it had not been definitively refused.

"But there was another aspect of the subject, and a very serious one. It was this: that, should we go to war at this time, we must do it upon a *deficient Treasury.* Not only was the Treasury of the Nation destitute of a dollar, but there was an actual DEFICIT of *two millions and a half* of dollars! This he was prepared to demonstrate. He did not consider that, however, as at present necessary. He had the vouchers ready to establish his position. Now, should the Nation go to war on such a Treasury, what must be the consequence? He had risen with no wish to rouse jealousies, or awake angry feeling; but to make a speech pacific in all respects; and he hoped that what he had yet to say would be received in no other spirit.

"But it was plain that if we went to war, it would be, in effect, with all the world. The field of battle would be the high seas; and there we had a commerce afloat to the value of *two hundred millions*, viz: ninety millions outward, and one hundred and eleven millions inward; and this would immediately be subject to the vessels of all nations, provided they did but hoist the French flag. It would not only be a war with a nation numbering thirty millions of people, but it would subject us to attacks from all other quarters. Yet let him not be misunderstood. Let no gentleman suppose him to be unwilling to risk all this; yes, and ten thousand times more, on a question where the national honor was involved; but he never could consent to expose the property of his fellow citizens to such a hazard, until all proper measures of a pacific character had been tried in vain.

"The nation was now said to be out of debt; and the fact was the envy and admiration of other governments, and the pride of our own. But if we went to war, we must instantly plunge into a new debt. And what would be the further consequence? As our commerce must be destroyed, the natural course of things would be to turn capital from commerce to manufactures, just as it had happened during the last war. Our citizens would, as soon as possible, withdraw their capital from the ocean, where it would be subjected to such a risk of destruction, and invest it in manufactures. And what next? Why, then, we should have appeal upon appeal for protection, and the Tariff must be raised. And then all the difficulties between the Northern and the Southern States must be aroused afresh.—Could any gentleman look at such consequences, and not feel a desire to avert war, if it could be done with honor?

Mr. C. observed that it had been his purpose to say much more, but that he was physically unable. He had not risen with any desire to make a flourish, but to recal to the consideration of the House the pacific relations which had subsisted between this country and France for 45 years. The President seemed disposed to hurry Congress into a course which must forfeit at once all this mutual good understanding. It was not his wish to recal scenes that were past, although one of the French Deputies had done so, and had adverted to the time when the flags of France and America were flying in the same field, and joined in the same cause. He would only ask the House to look on that picture, (pointing to the portrait of WASHINGTON,) and then on that, (pointing to the likeness of LAFAYETTE.)

"If the pictures of those great men could speak now, what would they say? While the House was engaged in deliberating on a war with France, it would be well to veil these portraits. He felt assured the American people would approve of no such war. Virginia would never do it. Mount Vernon would never allow it. York-town would not consent to it. All the South would oppose it. The nation was unprepared for it—the circumstances did not demand it."

The debate was continued by Mr. Claiborne of Va. who supported Mr. Clayton's motion, Mr. Wayne who opposed it, and Messrs. Archer and R. M. Johnson who prevailed upon the mover to withdraw it, as premature.

If any of our readers suppose that WAR is not in contemplation of the President, when he recommends Reprisals, let him read attentively the following extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury:—

"It is not possible to foresee the CONTINGENCIES that may *check either the present large importations of merchandize* or large sales of land, and consequently reduce the revenue derived from them; or that may require AN INCREASE IN OUR ARMY OR NAVY EXPENDITURES, arising from those unfortunate collisions to which all nations are liable that feel disposed TO SUSTAIN THE FAITH OF TREATIES, vindicate their public rights, and protect, efficiently, their commerce and citizens. No further reduction of the Tariff, until that already provided for, at the close of the ensuing year, would therefore seem to be prudent."

Mr. Calhoun, who had been detained on the road between this and Fayetteville for several days in consequence of the indisposition of Mrs. C., arrived in this city on Tuesday evening last, and on the next morning departed for Washington. As soon as his arrival here was known, a large number of the members of the Legislature and citizens paid him a visit. At night he attended a wine party at Capt. Guion's Hotel, where he was very cordially received by a respectable and numerous company. The compliment of a public dinner was tendered to him; which, on account of his desire to reach Washington as early as practicable, he declined.—*Raleigh Star.*

South Carolina.—We have the following agreeable intelligence from Columbia. Most heartily do we trust that the reconciliation between the parties in that State may be permanent.

HIGHLY GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.

We stop the press, to announce the welcome fact of the withdrawal, on the part of our late adversaries, of all opposition to the Oath of Allegiance. The two parties have at last met, on grounds of partial concession on each side; but honourable to both. Our friends held out, to-day, in the adoption of the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, a frank and kindly concession to the scruples of our opponents; which was accepted in the same honorable spirit in which it was offered.

We refer our readers to the declarations, as to Allegiance in the report itself, which has accomplished a result every way so happy for the State. Upon its adoption, Col. John P. Richardson, in the Senate, and Mr. Philips (of Chesterfield) in the House of Representatives, expressed, for themselves and their friends, the warm and cordial feelings with which they met this proceeding. Gen. Hamilton replied to the former gentleman in that tone of generous feeling which becomes him so well. We will in our next, give the substance of the remarks of these gentlemen, in nearly their own words.

Both parties hail, we believe, with the sincerest joy, this termination of our long and most unhappy discords. The most decided cordiality seemed, almost in an instant, to diffuse itself over the House; in proof of which, we need only to note the fact, that the election of Governor coming on immediately after this event, Mr. McDuffie received the almost unanimous vote of both parties.—*Col. Telescope.*

Communication.

RALEIGH, 14th December, 1834.

Dear Sir:—The Resolutions introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Potts of Edgecombe, to instruct Mr. Mangum, our Senator in Congress, "to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate of the United States the resolutions of that body, passed at the last session of Congress, declaring, 'That the President in his late Executive proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both;'" were on Thursday last, after a protracted debate of 8 days, decided in the affirmative, 69 to 57, or probably 70 to 57, upon the main question.

The closing scene of this discussion evinces to my mind that there exists in this country, a party who, by their devotion to men and not to principles, are prepared to sacrifice upon the altar of Power, the great republican principle upon which our fathers erected the superstructure of the American Government.

At no period of the discussion was there scarcely any thing manifested by the dominant party that characterised the grave importance of the subject. At the opening of the debate, it was attempted by the advocates of the resolutions to carry the question without discussion; but the friends of discussion prevented this by a repeated call for adjournment,—a privilege by which alone a minority can protect itself from being *crushed* by an arbitrary and despotic faction controlling the majority. Nor was there, during the discussion, that open avowal of principle by the advocates of the resolutions, calculated to inspire in the minds of the actors, whilst in the discharge of *that* solemn duty which the importance of the subject imposed upon the representatives of a free people, a just conception of that dignity due to a deliberative body.

Regarding the question, feeling as I did its importance, and the responsibility I am under to my constituents, as well as to the people of the whole State, upon a subject in which is involved the first great principles by which are secured to them their political and civil liberties, it was my wish, before the debate was closed, to have expressed my views of *the effect* which the decision of the Legislature in favor of the resolutions was calculated to produce upon the character of the Government, and as I humbly conceive, subversive of the high attributes of sovereignty heretofore recognised to exist in the people alone. But I regret, with shame for my native State, that such was the disorderly and undignified conduct of a portion (but I am happy to add not a very large portion) of the members, that the closing scene of the discussion was better suited to the action of a mob than to the calm and reflecting deliberations of a body of men composed of the representatives of a free people. But it is not my purpose here to animadvert upon the actors of disorder at the closing scene of the debate; they will be taken notice of in a subsequent letter, and in an appropriate manner.

Feeling the importance of the subject, and in the place I occupy, I conceive it to be my bounden duty to present to my constituents and to my fellow citizens of the State, a full and impartial investigation of the principles involved in the question, and of its inevitable tendency to change the *nature* and character of our government, of which I propose to speak in my next.

Respectfully, &c.
JAMES SEAWELL.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Mr. EUGENE B. DRAKE to Miss MARIA LOUISA, only daughter of the late John A. Ramsay, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. M. ASHLEY CURTIS, of Charlestown Mass. to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Doctor A. J. DeRosset.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday the 10th inst., Mrs. BARBARA McCOLL, widow of the late Duncan McColl, aged 46 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, maintaining a course of humble and consistent piety, especially under the severest sufferings of body and mind, which have afflicted her for the last seven years of her life. But it is in the closing scene that her relatives and friends delight most to dwell—they exhibited the power of the Gospel. Through faith in the atonement of the Son of God, she obtained the Christian's victory over death, and "rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory"—joining her's with the voices of her friends in appropriate hymns, she seemed already prepared to chant to golden harps the song of Moses and the Lamb.—She died with a hope full of immortality.

[COMMUNICATED.

Horses at Auction.

ON Friday the 27th inst. at the Town House, will be sold at Public Auction, 7 or 8 well broke HORSES, accustomed to harness. They may be seen, for a day or two previous to the sale, at the Wagon Yard.

WILLKINGS & CO. Auct'rs.
Dec. 16.

POSTSCRIPT.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, MONDAY EVENING.

You will have heard before this of the passage, by the House of Commons, of the Resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum. They are now before the other branch of the Legislature, and if the party machinery works as glibly there as in the Commons, they will be enabled to pass them by four or five votes. Their fate, however, is considered somewhat doubtful in that body. Should they be discussed, no doubt Messrs. Branch and Carson will deliver able speeches against them.

Considerable excitement is manifested by "the party," in consequence of the bold ground taken by Gov. Swain in his Inaugural Address, against the corrupting tendency of the principles of the Administration. Those who have done him the injustice to characterise his course, with regard to politics, as two-sided and equivocal, will admit, on reading this, that he has fairly cleared *the fence.*—It will appear, I understand, in the Register of to-morrow.

It is a small sign, perhaps, but certainly an encouraging one, that the Head of every Department of our State Government is now decidedly Whig. The Jacksonians have retained their Senator, and gained a Public Printer, but the Whigs have got their Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller.

There is but little of wholesome legislation going on here, and the session bids fair to be a thriftless one. I hope for the best, with regard to the adjustment of the vexed question of Constitutional reform; but I am afraid that they will yet get it mixed up, in some shape or other, with Jacksonism, and so defeat it.

Another member died last night, Mr. Adams of Guilford; and in consequence no business was transacted to-day.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 12 a 12½. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 14 a 14¾. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 80. Flour, 5 a 5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 31 a 35. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 5 a 6½. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.

A meeting of the Fayetteville Temperance Society, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, this evening at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected.

H. LEETE, Sec'y.
December 16, 1834.

Scuppernong Wine.

6 BARRELS SCUPPERNONG WINE, for sale by
H. HORN.
December 15, 1834. 15-4w.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,
Just received and for sale by
HENRY HORN.
December 15, 1834. 15tf

FOR SALE.

25 Barrels Prime PORK,
10 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES,
25 Cases 2 doz. each, fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Half bbls. No. 1, Mackerel.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 15, 1834. 15-3t

NEW BOOKS.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Bulwer; Curiosities of Literature, part 2d; Waddington's Church History, Afflicted Man's Companion; Book of Hearts; Meade's Family Prayers; Berrien's do; The District School; Coombe on Health; Burke's Works; Byron's do; Daughter's Own Book; Spectator; Newton on the Prophecies; Johnson's Works; Horne's Introduction; Doddridge's Exposition; Buck's Works; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Do. on the Acts; Campbell's Poems; Mrs. Judson; Galaxy of Wit; Dick's Future State; Pulpit Assistant; Fireside Piety; Family at Home, and other Works of Abbott; Broussais' Phlegmasia; Eberle on Children; Nurse's Manual, &c. &c.

Christmas Presents.

THE TOKEN for 1834; Do. for 1835; The Offering; Religious Souvenir; American Keepsake; Affection's Gift; Christmas Box; Young Ladies Own Book and Sunday Book; Young Man's do. do.; &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
December 15, 1834.

☞FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.☜

Economy!
OLD MADE NEW!

D. B. SOLOMON,
Clothes Dresser & Renovater,
OF LONDON; AND LATE FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has opened an Establishment in this place, for a short time at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Munn, on Person Street, where he will attend to the Cleaning of Gentlemen's COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS, of every description, on an entirely new plan from that pursued by Dyers. By comparing the articles cleaned by him, they are pronounced by competent judges, equal to new, and which has been noticed by the public. Spots, grease &c. taken from the cloth, and apparel put in complete form. When requested he applies a stiffening, and restores the color to faded seams. He can restore a garment to its original beauty, without any injury to the fabric. The steaming process not made use of.

To the Ladies.

Ladies' Habits and Boat Cloaks, spotted or faded of their pristine beauty, restored to their original colors, with the greatest care. Specimens of his work may be seen at his Shop, where a fit person will attend to the receipt of all work with punctuality and dispatch.

N. B.—To persons disposed to patronise him in his business, he pledges himself, if any of his work is not done to their satisfaction, he will make no charge for his labor.

Gentlemen who may please to patronise him, can have their clothes returned in a short time.

December 11, 1834.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to law.

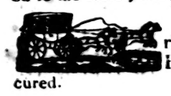
FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor.*
December 12, 1834. 15-6.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J HALE.

October 7, 1833

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, N. & S. Smith, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834 83tf

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

COFFEE.

11 Bags now landing, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

Beef, Pork and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS WALKER & HENRIETTA,

10 Bbls. prime PORK,
7 do do BEEF,
15 do No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834 4tf.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with every necessary out House, on the South corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets.

—ALSO—

1,000 ACRES of good LAND in the upper edge of Bladen County. Apply to NEAL BEARD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16. (2-tf.)

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

BOARDING HOUSE

AND

LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber has made an addition to his establishment of a number of ROOMS, detached from his Boarding House, which he is in hopes will add to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. My STABLES are large and roomy, and are so constructed that each horse has his own apartment with a door to fasten.—There is a good well of water in the yard. I also have a large lot, calculated for droves, &c.

HIRAM BROCKETT.

I also have an ARABIAN HORSE for sale—imported direct from Arabia, by a House in this place. He is small, but well formed and handsome—six years old.

H. B.

Wilmington, August 20, 1834. 1-11J.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs Dutch Madder,
8 bbls. Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons. Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few weeks since, an indented Apprentice by the name of EPHRAIM BENNETT; he is a dark complected colored boy, 15 to 16 years of age. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the said Boy to me in Fayetteville, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no thanks or charges. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him in any manner whatever.

JAMES BAKER

September 8, 1834. 3tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

GOODS.

THE Subscriber having just received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Would invite the public generally to call and examine his Stock, among which are the following articles, viz:—

Prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
Ditto Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt,
Ditto in sacks,
Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
Band, hoop and rod Iron,
Cast and German Steel,
English and American blister, do.
Rowland's Mill Saws,
Cast steel and German Saws;
Collins & King's cast steel Axes,
Butcher's cast steel Drawing Knives,
Spades and Shovels, assorted,
Castings, Nails and Wagon Boxes,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Camphor, Nutmegs, &c.
Shot, Powder, Lead, &c. &c. &c.,

Together with a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Crockery, Hardware,

HATS and SHOES,

Too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1834. 6-3m.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from Green street to Col. Hooper's New Brick Building, one door West of Mr. John McArn's, Hay street.

L. R. BRADLEY.

October 20, 1834. 7tf.

HAVANNA SEGARS.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to

AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

New Store

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits,)

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C J O.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1834. §3-*tf*§

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who has lived some time in a Country Store, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, will be attended to.

Sept 22, 1834. 3-tf

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Robeson County, about the first of October inst., a negro man named **SHADRACH**, of dark complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 32 years of age, a little inclined to be bald. He was purchased of R. McNair of the above County. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in the jail at Fayetteville, or any other jail so that I get him.

JAMES O'NEAL.

Oct. 20, 1834. 7-tf

Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of selling his PLANTATION situated on Anderson's Creek, about 1200 Acres of first rate piney woods LAND, which has on it a good Dwelling House, a good Mill Seat—and all other out houses necessary to a good plantation—first rate well water, and a good orchard. 600 Acres of good Land on Upper Little River, about 150 acres cleared, a pretty good Dwelling House and some out Houses. 130 Acres on the East side of Cape Fear, lying on Dry Creek in the neighborhood of little Ben Johnson.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Sep. 22, 1834. (3-3m.)

Constable Bonds

For sale at the Book Store.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. BEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834 94-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and we think perfectly safe from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them. They will also forward all kinds of produce to N. York, Charleston, or any part of Europe, and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug 18, 1834

N. B.—We expect daily from New York and Charleston, a large stock of

Groceries,

Selected with great care and purchased before Goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
300 pieces Cotton Bagging,
200 coils Bale Rope,
1000 lbs. Seine Twine,
18 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 sacks Salt.

ALSO, Teas of every kind.

(98-Jan. 1.) A. & R. McK

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being anxious to move to the Western Country, offers for sale fourteen hundred acres of LAND, lying in Robeson County, six and seven miles above Lumberton; 1000 acres lying on both sides of Bear Swamp, with a good Plantation on each side and in good repair. One other tract lying on both sides of the Holy Swamp and on the public road leading from Lumberton to Neill Brown's, Esq., containing 400 acres, with a good Plantation, Grist Mill, Bolting Cloth, Cotton Gin, and a new Screw Pack, all in good repair, which Tract can be purchased separate from the rest, if so wished.

N. B.—A liberal credit will be given for part, and terms made easy, so that bargains may be had.

WM. TOWNSEND.

October 4, 1834. 10-6wp.

Notice.

ON the third Monday of December next, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Carthage, the following Tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and Costs due thereon.

294 acres joining Andrew Youe and others, on Grassy Creek, valued at $300.
860 acres joining Leonard Furr, on Horse Creek, valued at $200.
100 ditto joining William Barrett, on Richland Creek, valued at $50.
50 acres joining William Barrett, on Richland Creek, valued at $25.
100 acres joining John Cochman, where David Jones now lives, valued at $100.
200 acres joining Everet Wallis, valued at $100.
50 acres joining Allen McLean, valued at $ 25
70 ditto do. Norman McLeod, valued at $30
140 ditto do. Peter Shamburger, on Williams' Creek, valued at $100.
400 ditto do. Stephen Davis, valued at $100.
200 ditto do. Mark Allen, on Cobbin Creek, valued at $200.
50 ditto on Silver Run, valued at $25.

The above Lands belong to Neill McLeod, Surveyor, not listed.

60 acres joining Peter Shamburger, supposed to belong to John Dunn, valued at $20.
100 acres joining Jesse Bean, on McLindon's creek supposed to belong to Mary Shaw, valued at $100.
100 acres joining Archibald McPherson, supposed to belong to Phillip Burklough, val. at $50.
100 acres joining Duncan Murchison, supposed to belong to Wm. Goins, valued at $25.
81 acres joining Angus Leach, on Crane's creek, supposed to belong to Hugh and Martin McPherson, valued at 50 cents per acre.
251 acres at 250 dollars, joining Duncan McIver, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Samuel Dark.

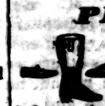
N. McDONALD, *Collector.*

November 1, 1834. 10 6w.

BOOT AND SHO

MANUFACTORY.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. He has also just received several cases of fashionable Philadelphia made BOOTS, together with a general assortment of SHOES, suitable for this market.

☞He requests all those indebted to him to make a speedy payment. As he is determined to do a cash business, customers may depend on reasonable charges.

☞All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, October 27, 1834. 8tf.

MILL IRONS &c

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Iron

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN

Fayetteville, April 1834.

FAYETTEVILLE

BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50 each.
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each.
Do. 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each.
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each.
Beautiful editions of the poetical works of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Bar croft's do., Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece, &c. &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections.
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Mosheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Bible Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Reviers.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works.
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts.
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c. &c.
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Comic Almanacs.

A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from 1 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE

Fayetteville, Oct. 20.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of some of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. This article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of the Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.